INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)



THE LEADING GLOBAL ORGANIZATION ON MIGRATION



Who is the

Trafficked

Migrant?



Counter Trafficking

IOM's Working Definition Focuses on:

Migration element

■ Violation of fundamental human rights



Counter Trafficking

For IOM, trafficking occurs when:

□ A migrant is illicitly engaged (recruited, kidnapped, sold, etc.) and/or moved, either within national or across international borders;



Counter Trafficking

For IOM, trafficking occurs when:

Intermediaries (traffickers) during any part of this process obtain economic or other profit by means of deception, coercion and/or other forms of exploitation under conditions that violate the fundamental human rights of migrants.



The Trafficked Migrant is often found in:

- Sweatshops
- Factories
- Fishing boats
- Organized criminal activity
- Begging
- Forced sex services
- Other forms of forced labour



Trafficking in Women

Trafficking in women is a contemporary form of slavery, and is one of the worst forms of violence against women. Today an estimated 4 million people are trafficked throughout the world each year - and many are women who are trafficked for sexual exploitation.



The Trafficked Migrant is prevented from escaping by:

- Debt bondage
- Retention of passport and travel documents
- Threats of violence
- Violence



What attracts Traffickers?

- Large profit
- Lax or non-existent sanctions
- Lack of coordination in measures taken to combat trafficking
- Lack of awareness on the part of potential migrants



The Trafficked Migrant is VULNERABLE and in need of Protection and Assistance in a situation that is:

- unprotected
- unfamiliar
- isolated
- irregular



IOM's contribution to meeting this objective includes:

- seminars and briefings and roundtables;
- information gathering and research;
- technical cooperation;
- information dissemination;
- return and reintegration activities;
- counseling and medical support



IOM works with stakeholders in:

- Sending countries
- Receiving countries
- Transit countries



Who are the Stakeholders?

- Governments
- Migrants and Potential Migrants
- International Organizations
- Non-governmental Organizations
- Other organizations dealing with migration



International Instruments

UN Convention against Transnational Crime

	Signature	Ratification
Kazakhstan	13.12.00	no
Kyrgyzstan	13.12.00	02.10.03
Tajikistan	12.12.00	08.07.02
Turkmenistan	no	no
Uzbekistan	14.12.00	09.12.03



International Instruments

UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons

	Signature	Ratification
Kazakhstan	no	no
Kyrgyzstan	13.12.00	no
Tajikistan		08.07.02 acc
Turkmenistan	no	no
Uzbekistan	28.06.01	no



International Instruments

UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants

	Signature	Ratification
Kazakhstan	no	no
Kyrgyzstan	13.12.00	02.10.03
Tajikistan		08.07.02 acc
Turkmenistan	no	no
Uzbekistan	28.07.01	no



Victims assisted by IOM

	2003	2004
Kazakhstan	4	35
Kyrgyzstan	112	
Tajikistan	0	4
Turkmenistan	0	3
Uzbekistan	0	53